WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1888.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH

SPECULATION AS TO HOW LONG HE WILL LIVE. NOT ON HIS POLICY.

Gossip Says That the Personnel of the Ministry Will Be Changed to Antagonlye Bismarck, But There Are No

Indications of Any Such Intentions.

[Copyrighted.] BERLIN, Mar. 17 .- Berlin to-day is still far from assuming its wonted aspect. The mass of the people, prolonging yesterday's mourning holiday, thronged the thorough-faces, and but for the somber hues prevailing everywhere, the buildings and people being still clad in black, one might suppose a great popular fete was proceed-ing. Some of the people are making it a thorough fete day, and the festal animation of occasional groups has a bigarre effect amidst the emblems of universal sadness. Orderly streams of sightseers have gone to gaze on the outside of the mausoleum, to obtain entrance to the cathedral, and to catch a glimpse of the royal personages at the Schloss. The bulk of the folks from the country bulk of the folks from the country have departed for their homes and by Monday the populace will have resumed work, the buildings will have been divested of their draperies, and the normal appearance of the city restored. The authorities, military and municipal, are unanimously congratulated by the press upon the circumstance that after one of the greatest public pageants ever seen there is to-night no record of an acci-dent.

one of the greatest public pageants ever seen there is to-night no record of an accident.

The intense anxiety over the condition of Emperor Frederick already overpowers the impression of yesterday's somber magnificence. In the highest of ficial circles the question asked is not what the emperor's policy may be, but how long he will live to disclose any policy. Wanton gossip attributes to him intentions to change the personnel of the government in opposition to him intentions to change the personnel of the government in opposition to Prince Bismarck. Herr von Puttkamer is mentioned as retiring. Herr von Boetticher is in peril, and the anti-Bismarckian court clique will obtain a dominant infuence. Men like Gen. Stosch, an old opponent of the chancellor, will be made the active heads of departments. So far as the emperor has yet done anything he has simply confirmed the official status everywhere. Nothing indicates any material change in the government or the external or internal policy of Prince Bismarck. The emperor, though able to work continuously for several hours, works under the knowledge of his sentence of death, and that his doom is so near that it would be folly to try to modify the policy of his predecessor. His only daily consultations are with trusted friends of the chancellor. To-day, for instance, he received Gen. von predecessor. His only daily consultations are with trusted friends of the chancellor. To-day, for instance, he received Gen. von Moltke, Gen. von Albedyll, Gen. von Schellendorff, and Counsellor Wilmonsky. During the day he exchanged frequent communications with Prince Bismarck, probably concerning Monday's messages to the landtag and reichstag. Some official audiences, fixed for to-day, were post-poned on account of the emperor's absorption in the preparation of these state documents. He persists in working against the advice of his physicians. In reply to their remonstrances, he is reported to have said: "My time doesn't belong to me. I cannot take time."

The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the emperor's ardor for work under a consciousness of sasybaching death, calls him a martyr in the singlest sense of the word, and says: "A hero, unifinching on the field of battle, he is a still greater hero in doing his utmost duty while facing the inevitable result of his dreadful malady."

The latest Reichanzeiger bulletin says that despite the excitement of the past few days the emperor is free from fever, and that no special complications have made their appearance. The secretion continues rather copious, with consequent irritation. His cough is interpreted favorably. The inflammation that was visible a marked renewal of energy from a be length's good rest.

of Thursday is now abating. The officials was as whe emperor state that he exhibit a marked renewal of energy from a beautiful to be in ight's good rest.

Frince Bismarck to-day consulted with the presidents and vice presidents of the landtag on the difficulty in the way of the landtag on the difficulty in the way of the emperor taking the oath. The constitution directs that the oath must be taken abreve the united chambers. Legal advice It would be acquirements of the constitution of March was selfilled by the emperor signerent as it would the presence of representer religious py chambers. The presidents middle ages. Adents of the landtag, who ways the lower audience with the empewas invar empress on Monday, have red man for intimation that under the existing cheumstances the audience will have to be postponed and that no day can be fixed for their reception. Both houses of the landtag will adopt an address in reply to the emperor's message, which it is expected will be couched on the lines of the imperial proclamation.

Further discussion of the proclamation shows a confused diversity of its reading. The conservative press refuses to interpret the passage on social legislation as disavowing Prince Bismarck's social and economic projects. The progressist journals take the same passage as indicating clearly a profound divergence between the social policies of the chancellor and the emperor. With reference to the rights of the rechstag, according to the progressist press, the proclamation marks the determination of the emperor to respect the voice of the people as expressed by their representatives. The conservative and national liberal papers consider the tenor of the proclamation a mortal blow to the hopes of the progressists, who expected a positive declaration in favor of a parliamentary regime. Every one concurs in sympathetic criticism of the proclamation. The right key to its meaning belongs to Bismarck, as its practical interpreter.

Millitary conferences will be resumed at Vienna on Tuesday it str. you

the proclamation. The right key to its meaning belongs to Bismarck, as its practical interpreter.

Military conferences will be resumed at Vienna on Tuesday. It are von Tisza, the Hungarian prime minister, presiding, on argent measures relating to army supplies. The Austrian official opinion is that nothing has been altered in the triple alliance or in the policy of Russia by the accession of Emperor Frederick. Apart from the exchange of dispatches between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky affirming the alliance after the death of the emperor, a report obtains credit in Vienna that Emperor Frederick has sent an assurance to Emperor Francis Joseph of his full adhesion to the alliance. The bourse resumed business to day. There was a fair amount of activity shown, and buying was animated till private reports concerning the state of Emperor Frederick were received. These had the effect of checking business. The fear that the days of the emperor are limited will restrain speculators from venturing upon new enterprises. The chance for the near future is moderate business, no boom, and no serious disturbance.

The Swiss government has sent a dispatch to Berlin complaining of the conduct of the Prussian police agents in the stair at Zurich. At the same time the

patch to Berlin complaining of the con-duct of the Prussian police agents in the affair at Zurich. At the same time the dispatch regrets that Chief of Police Fischer was indiscreet in sending socialist members of the reichstug a statement of the doings of Haupt and Schroeder, and asks the Berlin authorities to disapprove of the agents, and to henceforth refrain from sending them on similar missions. This ends the incident, and is practically a socialist success.

Ans ends to diccess, and is practically a socialist success.

Emperor Frederick passed a satisfactory right notwithstanding the events of yesterday. With the empress he received his daughters and granddaughters. The empress and her daughters to-day visited the mausoleum, where they spent some time in silent prayer and strewed fresh flowers upon the coffin.

pon the coffin.

he royal message, which will be preled to the landtag on Monday, excises the king's regret that his health

hits his taking the oath in person,

sits that the house consider the

sage, which is characterized by a minister as equivalent to the constitutional oath. As soon as his health is sufficiently improved, the message further says, the king will take the oath in the form pre-

ding will take the oath in the strong stribed by law.

The German ambassador at Constantinople has handed the suitan a note from
Emperor Frederick expressing thanks for
the congratulatory message on his accestion to the throne.

Baron Bauer has been appointed Aus-

MINISTER BELL RESIGNS.

He Has Been Notified of a Vacancy at

His Post. London, Mar. 17.—Mr. Bell, the United tates minister to Holland, who is now in London, has received a dispatch notifying him of the acceptance of his resignation, which will take effect on May 1. Pressure of private business causes his return home of private business causes his return home. The Dutch newspapers express regret at the minister's departure, and compliment Mr. Bell and his wife, who is Mr. James Gordon Bennett's sister, for their hospitality and diplomatic courtesy.

St. Patrick's day was nth eusiastically celebrated throughout Great Britain. Mr. Dillon spoke at London, O'Brien at Birmingham, and T. D. Sullivan at Bradford.

ford, General Herald Graham has been of-fered the governor generalship of Ber-

Ta Reforma warns the Italians in France to exercise the greatest prudence in the present crisis.

The Standard believes that not more than six or seven dissident liberals will support Parnell's arrears of rent bill. A majority appear to favor a bill dealing with arrears of all debts.

The snow blockade has been raised in the north of England, but still exists in Scotland.

The Inman line steamer which was stranded on the Clyde has been floated.

In the Italian clambers to-day Premier Crispi defended the alliances Italy had made, maintaining that Italy should act in unison with Germay and Austria on European and England on maritime questions. War would never be provoked by Italy or Germany. Austria ought to uphold Italy and aid her in reorganizing her internal affairs.

NO ACTION AGAINST HOULANGER.

Paris, Mar. 17.—Gen. Boulanger automores her will request.

No action against boulanger announces he will return to Clermont-Ferraud to-morrow. He expects the minister of war will authorize him to reside in Paris. The decision of the council in his case has been postponed until Tuesday.

The government does not intend to take further proceedings against Gen. Boulanger for visiting Paris without orders.

If a Boulanger electoral campaign is organized the government will institute an inquiry with a view of striking his name from the army rolls.

President Carnot has cordially accepted

President Carnot has cordially accepted the invitation of King Leopold to visit Brussels.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING.

Several of Their Members Returning to Their Engines.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 17.-The Brothergood of Engineers is in desperate straits, and now realizes that it must resort to Conroe admitted this morning that the tied up was untrue and given out with the intention of creating a scare throughout

intention of creating a scare throughout the United States.

There was a large defection from the ranks of the Santa Fe strikers last evening, sixteen of the engineers announcing their intention of returning.

Chairman Carroll says the Brotherhood, in addition to the \$300,000 contingent fund, has a building fund of \$500,000 which can be used to aid the strikers if necessary. Each of the 27,500 members could put up \$100 if necessary, making a total fighting fund of \$3,510,000. At least 75 per cent. of the engineers have homes and a competence and could quit work without much inconvenience.

tence and could quar work inconvenience.

Chairman Carroll said the Burlington road had offered to take back 85 per cent, of their men, but the officials of the road deny this statement, as they are prepared deny this statement, as they are prepared to maintain their present position indefinitely. It is reported that fifteen of the Santa Fe engineers have signified their willingness to return when called on.

Vice President Smith, when asked about the report that the Santa Fe had refused to handle United States mails, said that the contract made with the government was that the mails should have been carried on passenger trains, and that

said that the contract made with the government was that the mails should have been carried on passenger trains, and that was their position.

Engineer Furz, a non-Brotherhood engineer, took out a train at 11:05 this morning, and at 11:25 Engineer McMillen, Brotherhood man, mounted a cab to run No. 30. The strike committee solicited him to leave the locometive, but he took the train out. One of the Brotherhood men said all might as well return and he would take his engine whenever he was called on. There was not much dissatisfaction expressed by the Brotherhood men who were present.

It has been ascertained that Chairman Carroll, of the grievance committee of the Santa Fe, is the author of the dispatch to the Burlington officials threatening to hold them responsible for damage on account of the Santa Fe strike.

The grievance committees met again to-day, but after a long discussion adjourned.

The grievance committees met again to-day, but, after a long discussion, adjourned until Monday. The eastern men will continue to handle Burlington freight and cars.

cars. Chicago, Mar. 17.—Chairman Hoge, of Chicago, Mar. 17.—Chairman Hoge, of the grievance committee, says the only reason given him for the strike on the 8anta Fe road was that the officials had violated their contract with the men and were handling Burlington freight. Vice President Smith says not a pound of ob-jectionable freight has been handled. There is virtually nothing in the story that the stock of both roads is controlled by the same persons.

that the stock of both roads is controlled by the same persons.
Chairman Conroce has refused to obey the order of Chief Arthur, and came to Chicago, so that if the difficulty is settled at all it will be without his presence.

Masox Crry, Iowa, March 17.—The engineers of the lowa Central are "ticing" of handling Burlington freight, and are rapidly leaving their engines. I gents have been notified to receive no "Q freight.
Chief Arthur said that Chairman Hoge, of the grievance committee, last Saturday called on President Perkins, who said he was willing to pay the same rale of wages as the other roads. Chairman Hade then wanted all the men reinstated, he is research.

was willing to pay the same race of wages as the other roads. Chairman Hage then wanted all the men reinstated, he President Perkins refused this. He ala Anfused to give the old passenger men the St. Frier runs and let the freight departmentalists care of itself.

St. Paul, Minn. Mar. 17.—There will be no strike on the Manitoba road; all differences having been amicably setting.

Topeka, Kan. Mar. 17.—The Santa Fe railroad has notified its engineers and friemen that if they do not return to their engines by 4 o'clock p. m. Thursday, March 22, they will be no longer considered in the employ of the company.

OMAHA, Mar. 17.—Judge Dunday to-day decided that the engineers on the Union Pacific had the right to quit work when they pleased, but there must be no conspiracy for a concerted action to leave the road without engineers when the purpose is to prevent the Union Pacific from handling Burlington freight and cars. The refusal to pull Burlington cars would subject the engineers to imprisonment.

Missouri's Three Conventions. St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 17.—Three Democratic state conventions will be held here—on May 17. at Sedalla, delegates to the national con-vention will be selected; August 1, at Spring-field, to nominate judges; August 22, at Jeffer-son City, to nominate state officers.

Prison.

Baltimone, Mar. 17.—Martin J. Clarke and Hezekiah Best were to-day sentenced to two years in prison each, having been convicted of Irands while judges of the last municipal election.

TWENTY-FIVE KILLED.

THE FLORIDA VESTIBULE TRAIN PLUNGED FROM A TRESTLE-

The Heavy Pullman Cars Break Through the Weak Supports and are Hurled Forty Feet to Earth-A Long List of Killed and Injured.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Mar. 17.—The first section of the south-bound fast mail train went through a trestle just north of Blackbear, Ga., this morning. The wreck was fearful, cars being smashed to pieces and piled on one another. The following list of killed and wounded is believed to

be complete:

Killed—Mrs. Marion G. Shaw and daughter Mamie, of Jacksonville: Fla.; Charley Peril, colored, train hand; William, employe of Union News Company; C. A. Fulton, master of transportation on the Brunswick and Western railroad; W. B. Geiger, Savanmah, drummer for Ware Bros.; Fred. Meynard. New York; F. W. Smith, conductor Pullman palace car; M. A. Wilber, som of the president of the Lehigh Valley railroad; John T. Ray, Vale's Mills, Ga.; Caffy Williams, colored, Valdosta, Ga.; Lloyd Carsons, colored, ive colored, names unknown; Colson Foster, colored, Wayeross, Ga.; E. P. Thompson, North Carolina.

Injured—Melton Lawrence, colored; W. Griffin, conductor Savannah, Florida and Western railway; J. W. Thompson, Jacksonville; Charley Brown, Savannah; C. Hembold; Lawrence Jones, Thomasville, Ga.; Mrs. Daniel McClinch, Philadelphia; Alice Simpson, New York; Sam Abes and wife, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Boothe, New York; A. P. Wilber, R. H. Wilber, Sons of President Wilber, Miss Cox, Auston, colored, Wayeross; Henry Snooks, colored, Savannah; Van Worst, Savannah; H. C. Hudson, Macon; Pappy, Flagman; A. G. Boyle, A. J. Faircloth, Waresboro; Miss Matty Ray, Vale's Mill; T. P. Thompson and wife, New Orleans; C. N. Wallace, Louisville and Nashville railroad; E. Butterfield, New York; Mallard, baggage master; S. M. Ferebo and wife, New York; T. Spiro, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Hulburt, New York; Allen, trainhand; Walter Goodrich Savannah.

A number of doctors went from here to the scene of accident on a special train at 1 p. m.

The town is wild with excitement. The number of dead augments.

A number of doctors went from here to the scene of accident on a special train at 1 p. m.

The town is wild with excitement. The number of dead aggregates twenty-five, about equally divided as to color.

Nineteen persons were killed outright at the wreck, and six died at Waycross during the afternoon. The wounded are being cared for in Waycross and Blackbear. Several more are expected to die. The trestle from which the fearful plunge was taken is forty feet from the ground.

George Gould was injured in the face and Mrs. Gould in the side, both slight injuries. Theo. Butterfield, general passenger agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, was slightly injured, and is overcome by the excitement and exertion of aiding the wounded. He is now at Waycross. President Wilber, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, has a very severe scalp wound. W. A. Wilber, son of President Wilber, has a flesh wound on the chin, is cut deeply but not seriously. R. H. Wilber, another son of President Wilber, has his left wrist sprained and is bruised in the side; not serious. Gen. Ferrebo, of Tammany Hall, had his left hand severely injured and suffers a concussion of the right side. His wife is severely injured on the left side and is suffering considerably. Alf these are at Waycross under treatment.

SAVANSAR, GA., Mar, 17.—The accident to the fast mail, near Blackbear, was caused by a rail which had

Savannan, Ga., Mar. 17.—The accident to the fast mail, near Blackbear, was caused by a rail which had been broken under the baggage car. The baggage car got off the track about a quarter of a mile before it reached the bridge at Hurricane river. The baggage car mounted the track, but the train passed safely over the bridge. Immediately on the other side of the bridge there is a trestle several hundred feet in length. When the baggage car struck this trestle work it gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, dropped length. When the baggage car struck this trestle work it gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, dropped through, and, with the exception of one car, was completely wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 17.—Mrs. Daniel McClinch, one of the injured in the vestibule train accident in Georgia, is the wife of Daniel McClinch, the well known sporting man. Mrs. McClinch left her home in this city on Thursday at midnight to go to Florida. She was to have met her husband at Jacksonville. Before leaving home she expressed a fear of meeting with some kind of an accident. Mr. McClinch has been at St. Augustine during the winter, where he has been conducting a club house in the Lorillard mansion.

IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

How the Anniversary Was Celebrated

in Many Cities. New York, Mar. 17.-The slushy streets and the raw air did not present the Irish organizations of this city from parading

organizations of this city from parading in honor of St. Patrick this afternoon. The reviewing stand was at Union square. The mayor did not review the procession, but this was successfully done by the common council, the heads of city departments, and other officials.

Baltimone, Mar. 17.—The observance of St. Patrick's day in this city was very quiet to-day. Masses were celebrated in all the Catholic churches, and premiums were distributed in the Catholic schools. In the evening the Hibernian Society gave a banquet. a banquet.

St. Johns, N. F., Mar. 17.—The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was enthusiastically celebrated by the Irish societies to-day. Resolutions of sympathy with Parnell were adopted.

An Old Man and His Wife Horribly

Beaten and Their Bodies Fired. TRUMANSBURY, N. Y., Mar. 17.—Robert Carber last night went to the house of Richard Mason, a man 70 years of age, and Richard Mason, a man 70 years of age, and horribly beat him with a club. He then attacked Mason's wife, and beat her to a shapeless mass. Having finished this work he poured kerosene over the bodies of both, and set fire to the house. Mason recovered sufficiently to crawl to a snow bank, but his wife was burned to a crisp. The flames attracted a large crowd, to whom Mason told the story of the outrage. A party scoured the woods and caught Barber, returning him to jail. It is said a lynching party is being quietly formed.

DIPLOMATIC TROUBLES.

Ceren. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Japanse Mail prints a statement to the effect ese Mail proble a statement to the effect that the Chinese government demanded an explanation from the Corean government for an alleged discourse sy in the action of the Corean minister to the United States in colling on all foreign verpresentatives in Washington except the Crause minister.

Hewitt Says Power Lies.

New York, Mar. 17.—The Journal of United Labor has a three column article a tacking Labor have the with alleging that he is a free to the with the column article and says from the color of the c

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 17.—Judge Pinlotter has ranted an order to compel John W. Keely to abmit to an inspection of the Keely motor on suit brought by Bennett C. Wilson.

Buying a Railroad for Spot Cash. Cureago, Mar. 17.—The Central Iowa rail. James Munson, of New York, for \$300,000. of which \$250,000 was paid down.

THE GRANT-BADEAU TROUBLE. Some Stinging Letters from Gen. Grant to Badeau.

New Youx, Mar. 17.-Col. Frederick D. Grant answers the various stories that lave been in circulation about the relations between Gen. Badeau and his father, the late President Grant, by giving the whole correspondence to the world.

Gen. Badean was engaged by Gen. Grant in 1884 to assist him in the preparation of his personal memoirs. His work was to be that of an amanuensis. This Gen. Badeau explains and admits in one of the letters, when he says: "I have no desire, intention, or right to claim the tion is entirely your own."

After Gen. Grant's sudden relapse in 1885, Gen. Badeau, impressed with the magnitude of the sale of the proposed memoirs, and seeing immense gains, made as appears in the correspondence, a deas appears in the correspondence, a de-mand upon Gen, Grant to the effect that he should be paid a certain sum per month and likewise a share in the profits to help the general build a monument of en-during fame. The proposition Gen, Grant evidently regarded as a suggestion that Gen, Badeau should practically write his book and Gen, Grant assume the credit.

credit.

Gen. Grant, in a long letter under date
of May 5, 1885, in reply to Badeau's propo-

sition, says:

Since pondering over the contents of your letter, and more particularly over the conclusions I have drawn from it and reflections hased upon what you say, and my knowledge of your temper and disposition. I understand the letter better than you do. I have concluded that you and I must give up all associtions, so far as the preparation of any literary work goes which is to bear my signature. In all other respects I hope our relations may continue as they have always been, pleasant and friendly. * * You say that I am a man of affairs, &c., and can tell a simple story, &c. You input that a literary man must supply some deficiencies, and that you are the only man that can do it. If this is the case, general, I do not want a book bearing my name to go before the world which I did not write to such an extent as to be fully entitled to the credit of authorship. I do not want a secret between me and some one else which would destroy my honor if it were divulged. I cannot think of holding myself as dependent upon any person to supply a capacity which I am lacking. I may fail, but I will not put myself in any such position.

Vot say "no one but myself can destroy my own book. If I don't help you it will retain its place, for you have neither the physical strength. &c. In answer to this I have only to say that for the last twenty our years lave been ever much employed in writing. As a soldier I wrote every official document. As President I wrote every official document. As President I wrote every official document. As President I wrote every official tocument is place, for you have neither the physical strength. &c. In answer to this I have only to say that for the last twenty our years lave been every much employed in writing. As a soldier lwrote my own orders, plans of battle, instructions, and reports. They were not edited, nor was assistance rendered. As President to write the physical strength of the public has become accepted in the line my story so that others can see as I do what I tis and nothing cl

You friend and well-wisher. U. S. Grant.
P. S.—In your letter you speak of a contract.
There is no contract, but simply a memorandum I gave to you, signed by me alone, and
was intended to let my family know what I
wished in case of my death, which was expected, and would prevent any disagreeable
discussion arising about what my wishes were.
Although this bound no one I should have regarded it as binding me. U. S. G.

Although this bound no one i should have regarded it as binding me.

Gen. Badeau accepted the stern letter of Grant as the severance of all relations, and sent for his trunks. In a letter taking leave of Gen. Grant, Gen. Badeau complained that he had been unjustig dealt with, and stated that he intended himself "to write on the theme which has engaged so much of my life."

On July 14, 1887, Stephen G. Clarke, counsel for Badeau, wrote to H. M. Alexander, counsel for the Grants, proposing that the Badeau matter be submitted to an arbitrator. Col. Grant, for his mother, declined to submit the matter to arbitration, saying:

an arbitrator. Col. Grant, for his mother, declined to submit the matter to arbitration, saying;

Private arbitrators, I understand, have no power to enforce their judgments, and any agreement to abide by their determination would have to be enforced eventually at law fiether party should be disposed to consider the conclusion arrived at unjust. I think Gon, B. would consider any conclusion contrary to his view injust, and for that reason it is better, if he thinks he has any claim, that he should resort to the courts at once rather than later. Another reason for declining arbitration is that an impression seems to have been created in several quarters—by whom it is not necessary to surmise—that Gen. B. did original work to a considerable extent upon my father's book. This impression occasionally finds utterance. No better way of putting an end to such an absurd idea could be devised than a litigation in open court by Mr. Clarke's client of what he conceives to be listelaim. My mother is loth to have her affairs obtruded upon the public unnecessarily, and does not propose, units forced to do so, to make public the not uninteresting correspondence between my father and Gen. Bandeau as to this claim, but if the latter insists that he has right in the premises which he cannot settle directly and amicably with us it is very much the better course, from our point of view, that those rights be settled in court. I am very framk to say that the old relations of friendship and Gen. Badeau would make as regret, especially for his sake, to make public the whole history of his relations to us during my father's last illness, not withstanding the fact that since the latter's death Gen. Badeau, in his communications with newspapers, has not always regarded the strictest rules of delicacy in using information acquired in peculiarly confidential relations.

I am perfectly willing to discuss in a friendly spirit with Gen. B. any claim that he may make for such service as he may have rendered to my father in compiling data for t

READY FOR WAR.

American Molesting Him.

VICTORIA, B. C., Mar. 17.-The school sapphire, Capt. Pettit, has cleared for Behring sea sealing grounds with a hunt-ing party fully armed. This schoone suffered last year from seizure by the Americans. The captain announces he will kill any official who attempts to cross ingail this year.

Conv. tr., Kr., Mar. 17.—Judge Torrey ha Louisvil.—, the law authorizing the hiring of lecided that of unconstitutional. Pha! is a Great Horse.
Pha! far. 17.—J. I. Case has refused a from a Kentucky stock RACINE

PREMIER MILLS DEFEATED. He Tried to Down the Labor Commit

In the House yesterday Mr. Morrow, of California, endeavored to secure con-sideration for the bill to increase to \$850. 000 the appropriation for the San Francisco public building, but objection was

The untinished business coming over from last night's session was then taken up—the first bill being one to increase to \$50 per month the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Welles, U. S. N. This was passed, as was also the next bill, granting a similar increase of pension

o the widow of Rear Admiral Wyman Bills were reported and placed on the calendar by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hamp-shire, to allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms an increase of pen-

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama. To increase the pay of treasury watchmen.

By Mr. Stewart, of Georgia; To emancipate women in the District of Columbia and territories. (Adversely.)

By Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, from the committee on military affairs: To provide certain arms, ammunition, and equipage for the use of the militia of Oregon.

By Mr. Barry, of Mississippl, from the committee on pensions: Granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars between 1823 and 1842.

By Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, from the committee on Indian affairs: To provide for an Indian school at Carson City, Nev.

By Mr. Peters, of Kansas, from the committee on postofilies—(adversely): Resolution requesting the Postmaster General to return to the use of the terra cotta colored 2-cent stamp.

Mr. Howker, of Mississippi, offered a By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama To in

return to the use of the terra cotta colored 2-cent stamp.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered a resolution setting apart March 20 and 29 and May 8 for the consideration of bills reported by the millitary committee. Referred to committee on rules.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the committee on labor, called up the resolution assigning March 20 and 21, April 18, and May 16 for the consideration of labor bills. He said that the labor committee had been allowed but seven minutes during the entire second session of the preceding Congress, and labor bills had been throttled.

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, inquired if it had not been the fault of the so-called steering committee.

Mr. O'Neill replied that it had been the fault of the House—thad "side-tracked" the committee by refusing to vote a quorum when an effort was made to get up its bills.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that the resolution ought to make exceptions for appropriation and revenue bills.

tion ought to make exceptions for appro-priation and revenue bills, Mr. O'Neill replied that the cause of labor was as important as either of those

matters.
Mr. Holman, of Indiana, also appealed Mr. Holman, of Indiana, also appealed to the gentleman to provide that the order should not interfere with bills to secure public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. O'Neill. If the gentleman will introduce these bills and refer them to the labor committee we will report them back in five minutes. [Laughter.]

Hethen refused to allow any interference eith the order.

Mr. Cox, of New York, could not say that the gentlemen who were anxious to secule action upon appropriation and revenue bills had been derelict. But here was if committee having charge of the in-

enur bills had been dereliet. But here was I committee having charge of the interests of all of our penple. It was not fairly treated during the last session and was entitled to at least four days now. It was not a question of the merits of the bill. He believed that the principal work of this Congress had been for the south and west and lad not tended to help the people and laborers in the large cities.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, believed that the proposition contained in the resolution to allow each speaker on a bill but lifteen minutes imposed too great a restriction.

Mr. O'Neill replied that if a man talked

striction.

Mr. O'Neill replied that if a man talked sense he could get more time if he wanted.

Mr. Mills moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on rules to report to-morrow.

At Mr. Grovenor's suggestion the yeas and mays were ordered, and the House by a vote of 182 to 55 refused to refer the resolution.

lution.

Mr. O'Neill then moved the previous

Mr. O'Neill then moved the previous were taken, resulting—ayes 207, noes 21.
Mr. Rodgers, of Arkansas, moved to re-consider the vote; and the morning hour having expired the resolution went over

naving expired the resolution went over intil next Tuesday.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, from the com-nities on public lands, called up for con-dideration the bill to secure to actual set-lers the public lands adapted to agricul-

rre.
The bill having been read at length, Mr.
tolman yielded to the offering of amendents which might be considered asarding.

A large number of amendments wer ubmitted and filed with the clerk; and it order that they might be printed the matter was allowed to go over. Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, asked leav Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer for reference a resolution for the appointment of a commission of seven members to inquire into the condition of the civil service in all departments and branches of the government, and whether the civil-service act has been, at all times since its passage, observed and carried out, and what beneficial results, if any, have inured to the civil service of the government by reason of said act.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, objected.

The House then, at 4.15, adjourned.

THE GREAT COMMITTEE

Considers Two Items in a Three Hours Session. The ways and means committee held

we sessions yesterday. In the moraing it passed upon the remaining sections; of the Mills internal revenue bill, and prerecied to consider the tariff portion of the neasure.

measure.

The evening session (the first) began at 8 o'clock. It lasted until after 11 o'clock, and was not entirely harmonious.

The Republican members assumed the offensive from the start with a proposition that the Democratic majority should furnish a reason for each of the changes proposed to be made in the tariff, in view of the fact that they had not permitted the minority members to participate in the conferences which it was stated the majority had had with the manufacturing interests.

nterests.

The Democrats replied by a refusal to omply with the request, declaring that t was not made in good faith, but only as art of a plan to delay action on the bill. A wrangle ensued at this point some of the Republicans armigning their Democratic colleagues for a violation of compitee efficient in the refuseration. ittee etiquette in charging other mem-

ers with bad faith.

After this had gone on for some time
ir Scott suddenly called attention to the Mr. Scott suddenly called attention to the fact that an hour and a quarter had been consumed without getting through two lines of the bill. At that rate he figured out that the entire bill would require 692 days for its consideration.

Mr. Reed remarked that the gentleman was wrong in his arithmetic, for if it took an hour and a quarter to accomplish nothing, it would take infinity to finish the bill.

fashion until adjournment, when "salt," the second item in the bill, had been in-cluded in the free list by a party vote. Notorious Crooks Arrested. Utica, N. Y., Mar. 17.—William Norre, alias sewell, and Lewis Eddy, alias Three-Fingered lack, noted crooks, were arrested here to

The proceedings ran roughly after this

day having in their possession a lot of valua-ble coins, seals, and jewelry. They have re-cently been working the large cities of the Horace Bounds Adjudged Insane CERCAGO, Mar. 17.-Judge E. H. Gary, in the county court to-day, adjudged Horace P. Rounds, son of the late S. P. Rounds, insane, and ordered his commitment to Kankakee

MARK TWAIN'S DUEL.

AN INCIDENT THAT WROUGHT A MORAL REVOLUTION.

The Result of One Week's Proprieses as Managing Editor Pistol Practice at a Fence Rail-Saved by the Major-A Homily on the Duelle.

yesterday afternoon to take the place of Charles Dudley Warner on the programme any of the modesty which, as a general of those mortals who are fortunate enough to have the inestimable privilege of voting in the city of Hartford Conn. Leaning by the reading desk, he commenced his tory, after first expressing his sympathy for the man whose place he was to fill. He said he was injected into the programme, and so had no book, but he would endeavor to relate a little personal experience that would, perhaps, interest the audience. At that point he arose to as nearly an upright posture as he ever assumes, and commenced a narrative that the audience punctuated with laughter from beginning to end, "As I haven't any book these few remarks will be in-formal. I believe I know all the facts in the case, and if I don't I can add a few that will be just as good. The incident I am about to relate wrought a moral revolution in my nature, probably the only one that my nature ever suffered from. Some twenty-five years ago I was on the staff of a Nevada newspaper, and one of the fashions of that region, one of the most popular amusements, was duelling. To be a duellist was to be somebody, and everybody who wanted to be in the swim was desirous of having the papers chronicle the fact that he had been engaged in bloody conflict with some other aspirant for fame. The man who lived in that region, at that time, and who had not fought a duel, lacked the prestige which usually attaches to the reputation of a first class, responsible citizen. Well, as I said before, I was on the staff of a newspaper, and some little time after I commenced operations the chief editor went away, leaving me in charge for a week. Only a week, it's true, but I wade a lively reverse. the case, and if I don't I can add a few

on the stail of a newspaper, and some little time after I commenced operations the chief editor went away, leaving me in charge for a week. Only a week, it's true, but I made a lively paper out of it, for in that short space of time I had a duel on hand and half a dozen horse-whippings promised me. I didn't try to collect the horse-whippings, but that duel had to be attended to. When the rest of the boys on the staff heard that I was involved in a duel they were tickled and came to me to express their gratification. I hadn't done anything to offend the man with whom I was to combat. He was Mr. Laird, the editor of a rival paper, and I had probably called him a thief—or something like it—and he came back at me with a most venomous reply. Then, to be fashionable and in accord with the Nevada code, I had to challenge him to meet me on the gory field. The boys on my paper were overjoyed, very much so, but I managed to control my jubilation until my rival declined the challenge him again. This I did, and he one more refused to fight. I felt very much checouraged at this and kept on bombarding him with challenges, and the more he don't want to fight the more I did, and I made a reputation that didn't cost a cent. Finally I made a mistake. I sent him one too many. I might have known that, He was just the kind of fellow that you couldn't depend on. Well, it was a pretty serious fix to be in, for out there the custom was to place duellists fifteen paces apart, each with a large navy six-shooter; they commenced iring at the word and kept on firing until they got material for a funeral. Oh, it was

firing at the word and kept on firing until they got material for a funeral. Oh, it was no parlor duelling; nothing fauciful about it; it was business. I knew nothing at all about shooting—my early education had been neglected in this important particular—so the boys took me out to a little rayine —so the boys took me out to a little ravine one afternoon to indulge in a little practice. We borrowed a barn door—borrowed it when the man wasn't there, and then stood up a fence rail against it to represent Mr. Laird himself. In altitude it was all right, but it wasn't thin enough, for Laird was not responsible material for a duel—he was too thin. If you got a good line shot at him the chances were that he would split the bullet. Well, I kept on firing but to save me I couldn't hit either the door or the fence rail. I would have been discouraged but for the fact that I occasionally crippled one of the boys who got too far away from the target.

crippled one of the boys who got too far away from the target.

After a while we heard the sound of firing over in the next ravine to the one we occupied, and then we realized that the other crowd was out practising their man. It sent a cold chill all over me, for I knew that they would hear our shooting and would come over to see what progress I had made, and when Mr. Laist would see that barn door—with not a scratch on it—he would be just as ravenous to fight as I was.

At this critical point a little bird no larger than an English sparrow lit on a branch about forty yards away, and my my second, little Mai, Gillis, whipped out his pistol and shot the bird's head off just as cican as a whistle, and as he did so the

it land been decapitated by a bullet. Howas immediately interested. Then hasked who did it, and the major said the

was immediately interested. Then he asked who did if, and the major said the feat had been performed by his man. He was more interested than before. He had been privately harboring an idea that I couldn't even hit a church, and he was overcome by this marvelous exhibition of my skill. Then he asked the major how often I could do that, to which the major replied, "Oh, about four times out of five." I knew he was lying, but I had sense enough to know that I had no business to interfere; the major was acting officially.

"The Laird crowd hurried back to town, and when I arrived at the office I was landed a peremptory refusal to fight, which my would-be antagonist had hastily penned and sent to me. Then I rejoiced, but the boys were inconsolable. The major shot, and his subsequent veracity had saved me, for I afterward discovered that Laird was a pretty good shot, and had we fought he would have filled me so full of holes that my skin wouldn't have held my principles.

That is the occurrence which wrought

my principles.

That is the occurrence which wrought That is the occurrence which wrought the great moral change in me. I am unalterably opposed to duelling. I never neglect an opportunity, particularly when I am addressing an assemblage where there are a number of young girls or other people who are addicted to this crime against civilization, to stamp the practice as barbarous and cruel. I desire once more to put myself on record as being a deadly enemy to the pernicious vice of duelling which has wrecked more hopes and blasted more lives than the interstate commerce law. At the time of my duel I was young and impressionable, and gave why too readily to the demands of fishion—I wanted to be stylish—but now my face is unalterably set against the monstrous crime. If a man were to challenge me now I would take him tenderly by the land and I would lead him to some quiet see tuded spot and—

"Kill him."

Laughter and tremendous applause.

Laughter and tremendous applause.

One Hundred Oyster Vessels Destroyed. BALTIMORE, Mar. 17.—A letter received to-day from the lower section of Doreliester county. Md., says that nearly one hundred small craft maraged in the syster trade on Hengo rives were destroyed on Monday last, causing a lamage of upward of \$40,000. No other dam age was done.

The Nainte at Office Investigation.
The 1k of going to that on committee held a rief good and consequent quant

THE NEW EMPRESS

Victoria, Wife of Frederick III, Em

By the death of the Emperor William the Princess Boyal of England, wife of comes empress of Germany, It empress both on the continent of Europe and in her native land that



dower, and her share in the crown estates. Whether there is any truth or not in the statement—of this we have no means of judging—It is currently made, that a party in Germany has hoped for the decease of the Crown Prince (now the emperor) before his father's death, so as to disappoint his wife of her ambition to become empress. With this rumor is connected another—that she and the mighty Bismarck are at enmity also one of graver importance—manely, that great changes in the public polley will follow the new emperor's accession.

Tersons well informed in German his tory doubt this, and believe that the same general (Bismarckian) policy will be continued under the new as under the decreased emperor.

Victoria, empress of Germany, was born in Empland on Nov. 21, 1849. She was married on Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, whose newly attained greatness and the unfortunate condition of his health are the leading topies of European history to-day.

The imperial pair have six children living. The eldest, Prince Frederick William, now the Crown Prince of Germany, was born in January, 1859, while his sister, Victoria Elizabeth, was born at Potsdam in July of the following year. She married before her brother did—wedded Prince Bernard, eldest son of Duke George of Saxe-Weimar. That was in February, 1878, and in due course she gave birth to a daughter, which made the queen of England a great-grandmother. Not long after his sister's wedding came Frederick William's turn. He married the daughter of six least year, The Crown Prince is in the army. His brother Hea, Jis a lieutemant in the German navy.

The empress is a highly cultivated lady, very fond of art in all its branches, and includence is largely due the creation of those museums, industrial schools, and literary societies which are doing such excellent work in Germany. Her portrait shows a marked resemblance to that of her mother, Queen Victoria.

THE WILHELMS CLUB

Last night the Wilhelmj Club, made its last appearance before the public for the far the most successful concert ever given by the club. The precision of rendering and spirit of attack have shown a constant and gratifying improvement under the painstaking and conscientionsness of Prof. Kaspar which bids fair to make the organization in time the fluest in the Dis-

let. The only novelties on the occasion were

The only novelties on the occasion were the two little pieces by Mr. Edward Heimendahl, who was himself present on the occasion and seemed exceedingly gratified at the fine reception accorded his efforts by the audience. Mr. Heimen, datal's two compositions, though decidedly unprotentions, were very pleasing and popular in character and received a merited encore. To the critical ear the best work done by the club was in the first number, the seremade by Goetz although the most popular piece wasthe little waltz movement. "Loin du Bal." by Gillett which was londly redemanded. In the "Revenae," by De Beriot, all the seven first violins played the solo part in unison, and displayed astonishing precision and unanimity, especially in the cadenza and correctness of intonation in the wind up on the high 6, which is rather a ticklish undertaking for so many. Mrs. Kospar did full justice to the somowhat hackneyed aria from Traviata, and also introduced three delightful pieces new to the local concert stage from Meyer-Helmond and Lassen. These selections were highly appreciated by the audience. The violin soloist of the occasion, Miss Birdie Lucas, acquitted hesself with great credit. Unstituted praise is due Mr. Kaspar for having brought to such a state of perfection an organization that started out only as a pupil's exhibition.

SHORT AND COURTEOUS. Senator Ingalls's Reply to Col. Finley

Anderson. Senator Ingalls authorizes the publication of the following reply to the open etter addressed to him by Col. Finley

Anderson:
Washinston, D. C., Mar. 17, 1888.—Col. Fis-ter Anderson, New York—Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant. Respectfully yours, Jours J. Iswalls.

A Popular Drug Store.

Probably no business has been so prosperous luring the past winter as that of the druggist, and it is likely that no merchant has been

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia-Stationary followed

by higher temperature, light to fresh northerly followed by variable winds, fair weather. Thermometer readings, 7 a. m. 280, 2 p. m., 43.0, 10 p. m., 35.0; mean a aperature, 35.0; humidity, 57.0; total precipitation, .0 inches.

SOCIETY AT THE THEATER.

MUS. SCOTT TOWNSEN ITS ELEGANT PARTY AND TIME SUPPER

In Honor of More, Rentershield Decidedly a Swell Event-Departure of Mrs. Gen. Grant-Senator and Mrs.

Hearst's Reception to the Authors.

One of the most splendid entertainments supper given by Mrs. Scott Townsend to Madame de Reuterskield Thursday night. They occupied the four lower boxes at the National and some seats in the orchestra. Mrs. Scott Townsend wore a high dress of black lace and black satin. The guest of

honor. Madame de Reuterskiold, wore black velvet trained dress cut decollette. Mrs. Charles II. Strong of Philadelphia, att in a box with Miss Virginia Wallach, the two indies being opposite types of beauty, the former being a blonde divinely pure and delicately tinted, the latter a spanish brunette, with the most fascinating black eyes, making a fine contrast. After the play the party drove to Mrs. Townsend's home, where a superb supper, served from round tables laid in the dining and drawing rooms, was served. The center of each table was adorned with a profusion of La France roses, and great bowls of Jacqueminot roses were placed about the rooms. Mrs. Andrews regaled the guesis with artistic playing upon the plano. It was an evening's pleasure to be remembered. Others present were Secretary Whitney, the Swedish minister. Senator Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, Mme. Bakhimeteff, Mr. Trusten Beale, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Carroll, Senator and Mrs. John Davis, Baron and the Baroness Fava. Lieut. Babeock, M. Roustan, Mr. A. Greger, Mr. and Mrs. McSonn Brown, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. John Gennadius, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. du Bose, Mayvoyeni Bey, and Mr. Herbert.

The entertainment given at Willard Hall on Friday, evening for the benefit of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings was a financial and artistic staces. The stage was set with a profusion of ferns and Marquentes, and there was a great plano on the right center. The programme was opened by Mr. Whipple, who same Favr's gen. "Charity." He was followed by Miss Wilson, who gave a sympathetic rendering of Will Carlion's "First Settler's Story." Later, Miss Wilson convulsed the audience with "Aunt Sophronia at the Opera, and a tender love story as an encore. Miss Scott sang two exquisite soles, and with Mr. Herbey Sensor, the former giving opportunity for fine negro dialect. Mr. Warren Young sang two exquisite soles, and with Mrs. Forloss, Mr. John Hones, Dr. John, Hospital, inge tract of Grant left here for New York of the hoppital.

In prop

Senator and Mrs. Hearst gave a reception last evening to the authors now in the city of the American Copyright League. The house was beautifully aderned with flowers and draped with silks, and a delihouse was beautifinity adorticed with flowers, and draped with silks, and a delicious supper was served. While not a nusicale, there was some mnsic, and Miss Katherine Willard sang. Mrs. Hearst received her guests in a lovely gown of pale green moire, with an artiste panel embroidered with crepe lisse roses, and there were soft draperies of embroidery upon tulle. The body was pompadoue, elbow sleeves, and she wore supero opals set in diamonds. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton and Mrs. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton and Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Underwood Johnson, of New York: Col. T. W. Knox, Mr. H. H. Boyeson, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. J. Whitcomb Riley, Mr. Sanuel Clemeis, Mr. and Mrs. Rehard W. Gilder, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Senator and Mrs. Palmer, Miss. McMahon, Mr. Courtland Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok, and Mrs. N. P. Willis, whose lustand's work is ranked among the English classics.

band's work is ranked among the English classics.

M. Roustan gave a theater party for yoing girls on Friday at the National.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Seville gave dinner parties last evening.

The most attractive event among social circles yesterday was the fete at the riding school, it being the Saturday musical ride. The elite of the city was present and enjoyed the entertainment greatly. The riding clubs are being organized and have engaged the academy for four nights in each month, and many of the members participated in the sport. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The tandem driving by the staff of the academy, the drill under Lieut, Lindholm, and the jumping were highly appreciated.

snow in Virginia.

Lynomero, Va. Mar. 17.—There is a heavy now storm prevailing throughout this section. The Memory Lectures. The Memory Lectures.
805 punjis attended the first lectures of the course at Masonic Temple yesterday. As this is positively Prof. Lotsette's only visit to Washington, he has arranged to repeat the same lecture on Monday evening at 8, so that any who wish to take the course can still do so and meet on equal terms with the class on Wednesday next. Tickets can be had all day Menday from R. F. Foster, at Masonic Temple.

PERSONALITIES. COLLECTOR COOK is confined to his home by

Tuos, NELSON PAGE, the novelist, is at the

ADMIRKL ALMY Is recovering from an attack Ebbitt House.
Mes. Kate Chase, with her two daughters,

was expected to sail for this country yesterday Mr. AND Mrs. PRANE ROSSEY and Mrs. H.

Mn. W. O. Monnisos, public printer of Edin-burgh, and Mrs. Morrison are registered at The Arlington

The new solicitor of the treasury, Judge Charles S. Cury, of New York, was formally sworn in yesterday by Mr. Webster Elmes, chief clerk of the solicitor's office. Judge Cary will enter upon the duties of his position at once.

MRS ANELIA H. F. LAING, Wife of Edwar Laing, esq., of Corpus Christi, Tex., and daughter of Judge Orange Perriss, of Gleas Falls, N. Y., died recently at San Antonio

Mrs. M. R. Warre, wife of Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Suprema Court, and her sister, Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and other friends from Toledo, Ohio, visited San Antonio, Texas, recently en route to California. Mrs. Walte and her sister were show 'warlous points of interest in that his